

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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W. W. BOOTH, EDITOR AND MANAGER

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THE YEARNING FOR EDUCATION.

Surprise was caused last year by the rush to the colleges; at many of the large institutions there were more applicants for admission than could be accommodated. Scarcely less surprising is the revolution made by a recently taken census, of the number of persons who are taking college courses by correspondence.

Thousands of universities report that they are giving instruction by mail to a total of more than 40,000 men and women. These correspondents are for the most part older than those who attend college, and they are drawn from all walks of life and from almost as well as from every corner of the United States. The University of Chicago reports that it has enrolled in its correspondence department one student living above the Arctic circle in Alaska and another in a remote part of China.

The courses cover a wide range of subjects. Business courses are especially popular with the correspondence pupils of the University of Wisconsin. At the University of Kansas foreign languages are most in demand, at the University of Kentucky, at the University of Oklahoma, and at the University of Chicago, Indiana and Texas.

This yearning for education, it is safe to assume, is prompted by recognition of the fact that learning makes for success in business. The correspondence students are taking courses of which they can make "use" at once. If they are employed in factories or mines they want to know the science that is back of their jobs. If they work in offices they seek acquaintance with the underlying principles of their business. These students will be the self-made men and women of a few years from now. Denied, probably, the opportunity to attend college and take the courses leading to a degree, they are making the most of such chances for obtaining an education as are available. This shows, again, the great importance of the factors that enter into success.

MUST FREE OUR CITIZENS.

It is announced at Washington that not only has President Harding refused to have any dealings with the bolsheviks as long as they hold American citizens prisoners but he has instituted steps to effect their release. Lenin's treatment of Americans in Russia has been most humiliating.

Owing to the indifference of the Wilson administration—on a par with its attitude toward the treatment meted out to American citizens in Mexico who were characterized as to blame for their own troubles—Lenin became increasingly bold. His imprisonment of these Americans was evidently part of a settled policy to force America's hand. The prisoners are virtually hostages. Among them are persons who in no way can be described as "commercial adventurers" to use a phrase employed with reference to enterprising Americans who ventured into Mexico on business missions. They include representatives of the American Red Cross who, besides the protection of their citizenship, should be regarded as the neutral character of their organization, conducted by civilized governments the world over. Lenin has professed to see in these unselfish workers professional propagandists, plotting his downfall.

Our government is now making a demand for the unconditional release of its citizens. Failure to comply means trouble of the most serious kind for the bolshevik regime. Half a century and more ago, Charles Dickens, writing of the United States, said: "In those times of which I write, it is honorably remarkable for protecting its citizens, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and determination which is a model for England." Whatever lapse there may have been in the policy, President Harding is now determined to reassert it with all the force at his command, and he will have the solid support of the American people.

GERMANY BEGINS TO PAY.

Although Germany has been paying the cost of maintaining the armies of occupation in the Rhine region, the reparations commission in Paris announces that the first payment under the reparations agreement has been placed at the disposal of the allies. It is said to be 150,000,000 gold marks.

It is announced in a statement from Berlin that the remainder of the first billion gold marks "will

be paid within the period prescribed," which will be about June 1. The stipulation that payment shall be made in gold marks precludes payment with depreciated currency. The statement was recently made that the money which Germany will be able to save annually because it has no military machine to maintain will readily cover the payments which must be made to the allies. Germany's industries are uninjured, and the nation should soon adjust itself to the changes enforced by the agreement of the war.

Europe's hope for economic rehabilitation depends on the promptness with which the currency issued during the war can be retired. As long as currency remains at its present low value unnecessary burdens will be placed upon the poor, who find that their earnings are not sufficient in many cases to maintain themselves.

Industrial activities in Germany are being resumed and markets are being sought for the products of the mills and factories. The claim was recently made that the allies would actually pay the debts of Germany, although it would be done indirectly.

THE ACTUALITY.

It is gratifying to all Americans that Samuel Gompers, the spokesman of American labor, has just returned photographically actual Russia, and that he has returned with a definite knock-out on the wall that water-vision painting of the idealistic and theoretical Russia which looks like a 1921 model Utopia. In a recent issue of The American Federationist,

the official organ of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers presents an indictment against the social order of Lenin and Trotsky. He brushes away theories and deals with facts. He announces as witnesses men who have been to Russia and have come back. And he draws the conclusion that socialism has brought slavery to Russian labor.

Mr. Gompers indicts Lenin and Trotsky as more despotic than the czar. He says that Russian labor, instead of obtaining the promised industrial freedom and a share in the management of the shops in which it works, has, under the dictatorship of the czars, been fettered with a 12-hour day, a seven-day week and unrelenting hunger. Mr. Gompers quotes Albert Bond and American socialists, returned from Russia, as saying: "The Russian laborer is held tied to his shop as closely as any feudal serf was bound to the land of his lord." And Mr. Gompers tells how this system endures by violence despite its failure.

"As far as possible under that ruthless tyranny," he says, "the organized labor of Russia is everywhere in full revolt. The organized workers are doing what they can to reach the hearts and minds of laboring humanity in all countries, but they are working against overwhelming obstacles the refusal of the broad world, which means immediate starvation for their families, the firing squad, death by torture in prison."

With the silver plating worn off, it is now apparent that socialism is made of iron and lead, and that the workers of Russia are becoming generally aware of the fact.

IMPORTED "MEDICINE."

France plans to send more champagne to America this year than last, when 255,000 bottles were imported for medicinal purposes.

It would appear that we are fast becoming a nation of invalids. But, of course, they well known restorative qualities of champagne will go a long way toward saving the country, and if 255,000 bottles won't, why send more perhaps will.

By the way, what is champagne designed to relieve?

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Bonanza Business Directory

BUSINESS

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D. F. Murphy, president; J. M. Fenwick, vice-president; E. Lang, secretary.
This company has been organized to take over the property and plant of the original

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New Trilby Divide Mining Co.

upon the surrender of the old certificates and the payment of 10¢ per share on or before the 31st day of March, 1921, after which date no further exchanges will be made.
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ANNOUNCEMENT

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY

OF COLUSA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

THE OIL INDUSTRY, this company owns a perpetual lease upon 720 acres, right in the heart of the new oil district in Colusa County California and is now prepared to take subscriptions for treasury stock. The directors of this company a short time ago, authorized the sale of 100,000 shares of the Treasury stock at 25¢ per share, but since that time the company has practically made arrangements with the California Corporation Commission to sell its stock in that state, and when those arrangements have been completed the company will open an office either in San Francisco or Los Angeles and the price of the stock will be raised to 50¢ per share.

STATEMENT OF
MR. T. J. MEDDOCK
THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in sending you a brief statement upon your oil holdings of Colusa Co. California.

First of all, you are centrally located in what is almost certain to be in the near future one of the great oil producing districts of California. Next in



line is that most wonderful structure commonly called a "dome" or sign post for geologists. Undoubtedly this dome was forced up by great pressure, for it seemingly has no connection whatever with a glacier slide, considering the distance it lies from the nearest mountains, which is a low range, and practically only foothills.

The quality of the oil produced in that section is almost without an equal, and according to a cross section map made by the Tuscan Oil Company which is operating in that district, which I have examined thoroughly, and no doubt that company has proven to be correct, by the drillings of their well. I find that the formation and all surface indications are most excellent. After a further and more thorough examination which I will make very soon I will forward to you a full detailed report, and the possibility of your property.

Respectfully

(Signed) T. J. MEDDOCK, Licensed and Authorized Engineer of the State of California.

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